

The latest major development in the general educational work of the National Gallery was established, in 1948, as an Industrial Design Section—the result of public interest in bringing the design of Canadian goods up to the best international standards and in fostering distinctive Canadian designs. A number of exhibitions on Canadian industrial art have been held in various parts of the country.

Other methods of education in the arts apply more specifically to young people and are designed, in part, to supplement regular school work. Thus, the Gallery provides written lectures illustrated by lantern slides on all aspects of art history, reproductions of paintings with introductory texts for art appreciation, school broadcasts, classes for school children at the Gallery, exhibitions of children's work, conducted tours of the Gallery's collections and educational demonstrations, public lectures at Ottawa, and lecture tours throughout Canada.

The National Gallery also lends art films, including the colour and sound film *Canadian Landscape*, made in conjunction with the National Film Board and featuring the work of modern Canadian artists since Kriehoff against a historical background of landscape painting in Canada. Silk screen prints by Canadian artists, already famous in many parts of the world as the result of their distribution during the War, are available to schools and the public generally. These and the facsimile colour reproductions published by the National Gallery are listed in the free leaflet, *Reproductions, Publications, and Educational Material*. The magazine *Canadian Art*, in the publication of which the National Gallery takes a leading part, has doubled its circulation since 1945.

Museums and Art Galleries.—The 1939 Year Book, at pp. 1025-1026, gives a list of the museums (including art galleries) in Canada employing full-time staff, showing floor space and average daily attendance of each. There has been no official detailed report published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on this subject since 1938.

In 1947, the Canadian Museums Association was formed with the object of aiding in the improvement of the services of museums as educational institutions by promoting co-operation among themselves, by exchanges with other countries, and by the training and securing of expert staffs.

Section 2.—The Educational and Cultural Functions of the National Film Board*

The production and distribution of 16mm informational films by the National Film Board has had marked influence upon community life in Canada. Thousands of people apprehensive of the more formal types of education have learned how to make use of films for the manifold purposes of the community. The cultural influence of films was noted by many organizations in submissions to the 1949-50 Royal Commission on the National Development in the Arts, Letters and Sciences.

National Film Board productions are related to Canadian needs by the reports of the ten provincial offices of the Board and of the regional branches of other government departments. But the appositeness of film production is hardly sufficient to explain the vast interest shown in 16mm films by Canadian communities. Much of the success of the 16mm film movement in Canada is the result of provincial, regional and local planning on behalf of film distribution.

* Prepared under direction of W. Arthur Irwin, Government Film Commissioner, National Film Board. The non-educational services of the National Film Board are outlined in Chapter XXX.